

Approved For Release 2008/07/28 : CIA-RDP80T00246A000600810001-5

ARMY review completed.

USAF review completed.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L		SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY	
INFORMATION REPORT		This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.	
PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
COUNTRY	Hungary	USAF review completed.	25X1
SUBJECT	Military Engineer School Curriculum ARMY review completed.		DATE DISTRIBUTED 15 Feb 1957 NO. OF PAGES 2 NO. OF ENCLS. 3 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #
THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION			
[This report is the result of a joint collection effort by the Air Force, the Army and CIA and is disseminated in accordance with the provisions of NSCID #7.]			
2. The curriculum of the school was as follows:			
<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Hours per Week</u>		
Explosives and mines	6		
Bridge construction	3		
Engine maintenance and repair	2		
Fortifications	4		
Chemical defense	4		
Political education	4		
Camouflage	2		
Road construction	2		
Tactics	4		
	<u>31</u>		
Additional hours were devoted to studying and demonstrations.			
25X1			
information on the subjects taught:			
a. Explosives were used with booby traps. These explosives, consisting of trotyl, are usually encased in sheet metal boxes. [See on file item #1.] The complete device, including engineer fuse Number 8, was made by the Csepel Lampa-gyar near Budapest. Anti-personnel mines consisted mostly of wooden-stick devices--a hand grenade with a trip device.			
b. Mine fields [see on file item #2 at end of report.] have two distinguishing patterns. One is used as a defensive measure in the field while the other is used mostly as a permanent field around border installations.			
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DISTRIBUTION	STATE	ARMY	NAVY
			AIR

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- c. The mine detector [see on file item #3 at end of report] is on a cart pushed by a soldier. It can detect a mine 4 to 5 meters ahead of the cart. A compass-like needle registers the presence of a mine. [redacted]
- d. [redacted] 25X1
- e. Engine repair and maintenance consisted of a course on the basic functioning of gasoline and diesel engines. [redacted] took engines apart and replaced faulty parts. 25X1
- f. Fortifications were taught on a theoretical basis and included no more than basic infantry devices, like trenches, barbed wire and wooden obstacles.
- g. Rubber coats were used for protection against simulated chemical attack, and decontamination ointments were explained. I have no knowledge of water purification equipment.
- h. Political education consisted of indoctrination in Communist theories.
- i. For camouflage, drape nets, with four-inch-square openings for burlap garnishing, were used. Natural foliage and branches also were used.
- j. Road construction methods were rather primitive. Pick and shovel were the main tools. Corduroy roads were recommended for wet areas, with limited use of bulldozers and rollers on other types of roads.
- k. Tactical indoctrination consisted of basic infantry requirements. [redacted] These apparently are very similar to the basic infantry training of US engineer soldier. 25X1
- [redacted] classified CONFIDENTIAL, are these drawings [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] 25X1
1. Hungarian engineer collar insignia (paragraph 1), and sketches, with dimensions, of trotyl explosives described in paragraph 3a. 25X1
 2. The mine field patterns described in paragraph 3b.
 3. The mine detector described in paragraph 3c.

-end-

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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ENGINEER INSIGNIA

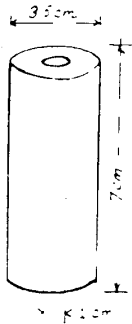
(MOUNTED ON DARK GREEN COLLAR)



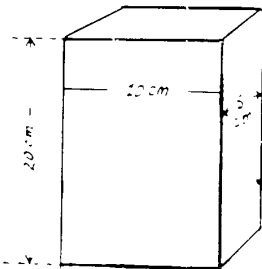
#1

HUNGARIAN EXPLOSIVES

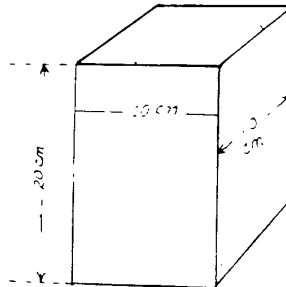
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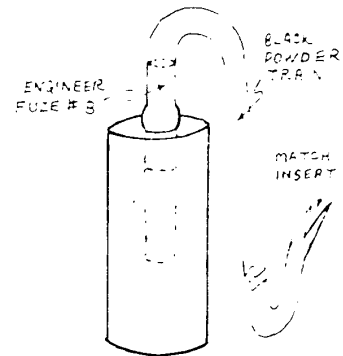
WEIGHT - 6 OZ.



WEIGHT - 12 OZ.



TIME FUZE



EXPLOSIVE : TROTYL

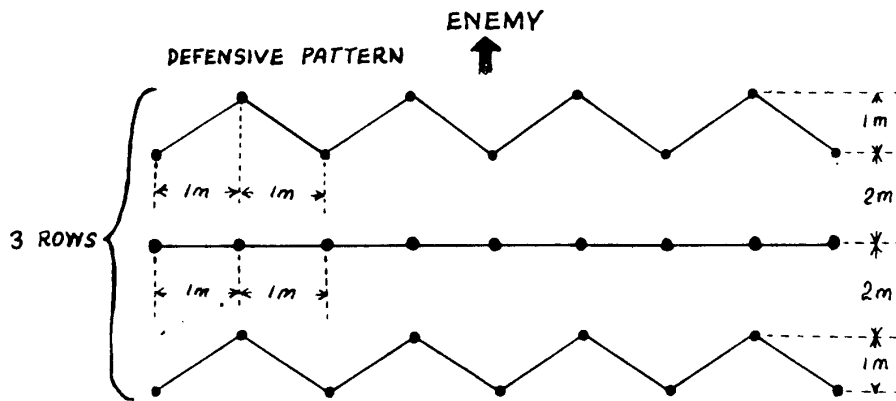
MANUFACTURER: CSEPEL LÁMPA-GYÁR
NEAR BUDAPEST.

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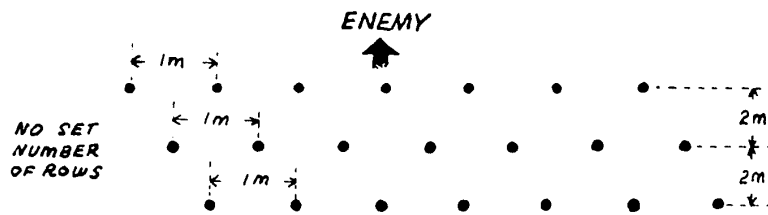
#2

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MINE FIELD PATTERNS



PERMANENT OR BORDER PATTERN

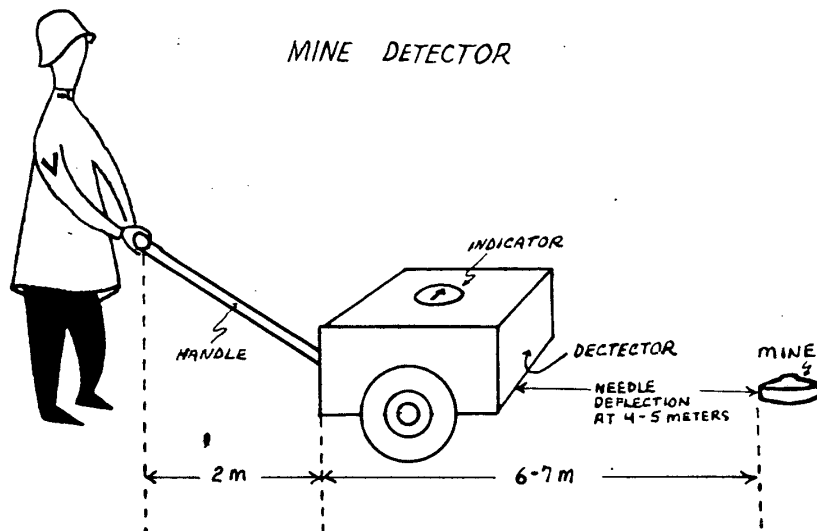


REMARK: ALL MINE FIELDS ARE RECORDED

#3

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